

The Crittenden Press

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OHIO VALLEY R. R.

It Will Doubtless Become Part of a Grand Railway System

In speaking of the supposed purchase of the Mobile and Ohio railroad by President Mackey, the Evansville Courier says:

"It is now said this purchase was fully agreed upon when several railroad men representing the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railway were here in consultation with Mr. Mackey. It was just after Mr. Huntington had purchased the Ohio Valley road, and the distinguished company made a trip of inspection over the line. They were not only pleased with the property but determined to build a bridge over the Ohio above this city. Their engineer at once detailed a man to make soundings with a view to ascertain the cost of the foundation. He has been busy at work ever since, and finds that most of the piers can reach a solid rock foundation with very little expensive outlay. From the reports of these soundings the engineer of the Huntington system has completed his estimates of the bridge without its approaches. They cover everything from bank to bank and fall within \$550,000. It is estimated that the approaches, including nine miles of track, can be completed for less than \$450,000, making the total cost of the bridge and approaches not more than one third the total cost of the L. and N. bridge and approaches.

"The building of the bridge and the purchase of the Ohio Valley and the Mobile and Ohio railroads by the same syndicate means that the Louisville and Nashville is to have another strong competitor in the trans-Mississippi territory. Unquestionably the Louisville and Nashville and the Pennsylvania will make arrangements to meet each other here and go into Chicago on a north and south line, and the new competitor will have to paddle its own canoe. But it will be strong enough to do it, and with Mr. Mackey at the helm there can be no doubt of success.

In speaking of the same matter, the Louisville Commercial says:

"The report that the Mackey syndicate had secured control of the Mobile and Ohio was in the nature of a surprise, says the Indianapolis News. It is pronounced a mistake at Evansville today, but is probably true, unless the negotiations are broken off after going very far to ward consummation. It has been industriously reported that President Mackey has been trying to unload and retire from the railroad business. There is more in this last deal, it is said, than is seen upon its face. In connection with the Newport News and the Mississippi Valley and Ohio Valley railroads, it makes a line from Chicago and the Gulf, from Mobile to St. Louis and the Gulf, from Mobile to St. Louis and the Gulf, from Mobile to St. Louis and the Gulf. Only a few miles will need be built for a great system and connections. The acquisition of this road means a good deal of trouble to the Northern line unless a traffic arrangement can be made. The syndicate is talking seriously of a line of steamers from Mobile to European points.

GOV. McCREARY ON CLEVELAND.

In a late interview with a representative of the Washington Star, Gov. McCreary had a good deal to say of the late Kentucky Democratic convention. In speaking of Mr. Cleveland and the silver question he said: "At least two thirds of the members were the admirers of Mr. Cleveland, and the general sentiment was friendly to him. He is strong in the State and was strong in that convention.

"There is no significance at all to be attached to the Cleveland revolution episode which happened at the end of the convention. All the regular work had been done and but few delegates were present. It was absent as many others were, and I understood that there not fifty men present in the hall when the resolution was presented and withdrawn. I talked around among the members of the convention and I know I am correct when I say there was a very strong and prevailing Cleveland sentiment among the delegates to the convention.

"The silver resolution meant free coinage, and there is a very general sentiment in the State in favor of free coinage; but with regard to Mr. Cleveland they feel that: They believe him to be able, honest and patriotic. They consider him to be a sturdy Democrat, a natural leader and a statesman, and they hope that things will shape themselves so to

make him the nominee of the next Democratic National Convention.

They understand, as he does, that we must carry New York, and they believe he is patriotic enough not to seek the nomination if the situation in that State is such as to lead him to believe that he can not carry it.

"I think I sum up the prevailing sentiment in Kentucky when I say that there is no disposition to force Mr. Cleveland's nomination; but they hope the political situation will be such as to make him the party nominee. Whenever his name was mentioned in the convention it was greeted with loud applause, and on the night of the third day, when all the fire works had been set off and general enthusiasm had cooled down, I mentioned his name in a speech nominating a candidate for Attorney General in connection with those of Jefferson and Jackson, and the applause was very enthusiastic indeed."

The Governor declared that the prominent question in 1892 would be tariff reform.

WHAT IT COSTS.

St. Louis Republic.

The imports of tin plate for 1889 were 736,000,000 pounds, valued at \$21,000,000. The McKinley tax to be collected on this importation is 2.2 cents a pound, or on the importation of 1889 \$16,192,000, so that the \$21,000,000 worth of tin of 1889 will cost us, with the McKinley tax paid, \$37,192,000. The \$16,192,000 of this increased price represents the fraudulent profit that American manufacturers are authorized by the McKinley bill to collect.

The profit, so authorized, amounts to 80 per cent. above the cost of foreign tin, not counting the freight and brokers' fees. For every dollar worth of tin made in the United States the consumer is sentenced to pay a fine of 80 cents, to be collected by the American maker, while for every dollar's worth of foreign tin, the consumer is fined 80 cents, collected by the Treasury.

In considering these figures the consumer need not concern himself with whether or not tin plates will be dipped in the United States. Whether they are or not, the legislation raises the price of a dollar's worth of tin in this market to \$1.80, and this extra 80 cents the dollar is to be paid by American labor. No foreigner will do a single hour's work to pay it. Every cent of it must be made good by American sweat. When taxes on prices are increased in America the difference comes out of the earnings of American labor. It can come from nowhere else, for wealth is produced only by labor, and if these laws take wealth from one class to give it to another, which has not earned it, the class that loses it is the class that has labored to earn it. The tax of \$16,192,000 which the tin plate conspirators have levied on the people, means that so much more work must be done by those who do the work of the country, and that the return for this work shall go not to those who earned it, but to those who are strong enough and insolent enough to enforce a demand to be 'footed' by government at the expense of American labor.

A Good Suggestion.

The editor of the Princeton Banner visited the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Owensboro last week. In an article in his paper discusses in a short way some of the institutions of that church. He says:

"In this connection we will speak of another and much needed institution which we have mentioned. That is an Orphan Home. Such institutions are possessed and kept up by other denominations, and if the Cumberland Presbyterian church is to take a place beside her sister churches she must not linger on this question long without putting forth some well defined effort.

Crittenden Springs, in Crittenden county, Ky., would be a most suitable location for an institution of this kind. Geographically located almost in the center of the church, as to be accessible from all points and possessing a site both beautiful and picturesque, Crittenden Springs would make a most suitable place for the Orphan Home. It is near enough to the town of Marion, where the O. V. road passes, to make it readily reached by rail, yet it is far enough away to be free from the noise and bustle and evil influence of a town.

The Treasury department last week directed the return of three pauper immigrants to their respective countries, and at the expense of the steamship companies that brought them here.

SURRENDERED.

The Itata Delivers Herself and Cargo to Uncle Sam.

Washington, June 4.—The Navy Department received official information tonight of the peace surrender of the Chilean insurgent steamer Itata, at Iquique today. The information was contained in a dispatch from Acting Rear Admiral McConn, received by Secretary Tracy several hours after the regular time of closing the department. The dispatch came in cipher and it took about three hours to translate it, and even then there were several instances in which its contents had not been fully interpreted. In effect the dispatch stated that the Itata had arrived at Iquique last night, and was placed at the disposition of Admiral McConn this morning. She had on board, the dispatch says, 5,000 rifles and also the ammunition taken from the schooner Robert and Minnie, of the port of San Diego, Cal.

She had no other munitions of war, than those belonging to the ship, and had transferred nothing to the humerale, with whom she communicated at Anapulo, Mexico. After communicating with this insurgent cruiser she went direct to Toopilla.

Admiral McConn says also, that the cruiser Charleston arrived at Iquique today, and that the Penasco was hourly expected. The Itata will now be sent back to San Diego, probably under the conveyance of one of the cruisers of the Admiral's squadron, as soon as she can coal and prepare for the return trip. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Diego and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the departure of the steamship, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court, for running away while under injunction.

THE ANDREWS RAID.

The Andrews railroad raid was in the spring of 1862. It was one of the most successful of the Civil War. The possession of Chattanooga by the Union forces was the object of the raid. Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the commander in middle Tennessee, advanced with a detachment from Huntsville to within thirty miles of Chattanooga, which the Confederate forces occupied, on the 11th of April, and they came to a halt to await the result of a secret expedition that he had dispatched into Georgia three days before.

The expedition was guided and commanded by J. J. Andrews, a spy in the service of the Union generals. Twenty-four volunteers from Gen. Mitchell's brigade composed the expedition, and after many adventures they reached Marietta, Ga., dressed in civilian clothes. At Marietta they boarded a train, and when it stopped for breakfast at Big Shanty station, on the Georgia railroad, two engineers and a fireman of the party sprang on the engine. Andrews and the others got into a baggage car, and unoccupied the forward section of the train, which then started for Chattanooga. Big Shanty was a Confederate camp, and armed sentinels were witnesses of the whole proceeding.

After starting, the troubles of the trip began. Trains were met and stopped, and there were many narrow escapes from detection, and Andrews by plausible excuses secured the right of the road for what he called an ammunition train hurrying to the front.

At Big Shanty the conductor of the railroad train, W. A. Fuller, and Andrew Murphy, a boss machinist in the road's employ, started on foot after the flying bandit. They soon got a hand car and finally an engine that stood fired up on a side track, and were close on the heels of the raiders. An exciting chase followed. The raiders tore up the track and attempted to burn the bridges behind them, but the pursuers kept within sight and nothing was effected in the way of hindering them.

Finally the raiders lost all hope of accomplishing their purpose of crippling the railroads around Chattanooga in aid of Mitchell's movement upon that point, and by Andrews' advice they abandoned the effort and took to the woods. All of the fugitives were captured in the course of a few days and taken to Chattanooga for examination, and being within the lines in civilian dress were held to be spies. Seven of the men and Andrews, who was a well known spy, were executed and buried at Atlanta. (Height of the party broke guard and escaped to the North, and the remainder were subsequently exchanged.

An Old Soldier's Crime.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 2.—John H. McCallie, an ex Union soldier, a member of Co C, Tenth Tennessee cavalry, during the late war, was indicted before the grand jury of the United States court this term for perjury, and using false affidavits in trying to get a pension for the loss of an arm. He was tried yesterday and today convicted on both indictments.

It is one of the most remarkable cases of fraud in the history of the Pension Bureau. McCallie, it was found, would have obtained \$5,000 back pension, and it was only by accident that he was unsuccessful, as the papers were in good form and proved apparently every fact necessary to establish the legitimacy of his claim. The evidence showed that he lost his arm while playing with a pistol while a boy in East Tennessee. He was mustered into the service in an orderly, not being admissible for other duty, in 1864. Seeing every body else applying for pensions, he thought he would try a hand at it. He therefore stole the seal of the county clerk of Carroll county, Arkansas, made false affidavits of service, signing the clerk's name, using his seal and forging names. His claim was about to be allowed when a slight discrepancy was discovered as to hospital service, and a special examiner was sent to see him in the Indian Territory, when the fraud was discovered.

CHAINED HIS WIFE.

Brutal Treatment by a Drunken Husband.

Covington, Ky., June 1.—A story, as told by Mollie Ashcroft, has set the neighborhood wild, and her father escaped lynching only by fleeing. The family lives on Dry creek back among the hills. She said there was a mortgage on their small farm, and that she and her mother were both working hard, endeavoring to fit the financial loss. She was working at a neighboring house, and on Saturday morning, went out to see her mother. When she reached the house, she found her mother in a state of collapse, and he warned her not to enter the house, as he had whipped her mother and intended to 'finish' her. He also threatened to whip the daughter if she went near the house. Knowing that her father was drunk she made no attempt to pass by him, but returning in a roundabout way, succeeded in getting into the house by raising a window. She went into the front room and found her mother chained to the floor and unable to move. Her head had been beaten, her face was bruised, and in her struggles the chain had cut into her flesh. Mollie ran to the house of several neighbors and they hastened to her assistance. It was learned that Ashcroft and his wife had quarreled about a payment of money. Mrs. Ashcroft wanted to apply the money to the payment of the mortgage, while Ashcroft insisted on paying it for an old horse. She refused and he picked up a club and commenced to beat her. He knocked her down and while she was in an insensible condition he dragged her into the house and took two large chains and chained her to the floor, also gagging her to prevent an outcry. For four days she had been without food or attention. It is supposed she refused to give her husband the money. The latest report says she is dying. Ashcroft will be lynched if he is caught.

Same as above.

Privileged to Death.

Bradyville, Tenn., June 3.—Quite a sensation prevailed in this community on account of a lot of young men threatening to death the wife of Mr. Thomas Luper, last Monday night.

Three young men went to Luper's house during his absence, about ten o'clock at night and jumped into the bed where his 16 and 14 year old daughters were sleeping. The girls at once got up and jumped into bed with their mother, who was hurrying a young baby only two weeks old. The boys were induced to go out but began throwing rocks at the house, and Mrs. Luper was frightened to death by their conduct. The sheriff tried to arrest the men but they resisted and made good their escape, after several shots had been exchanged. It is the general opinion that there will be another lynching if they are captured while en route runs so high.

Gen. Law Wallace has promptly declined to become the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. He says nothing could induce him to accept the nomination. He would make a strong candidate, but without Gen. Law, can read the handwriting on the wall.

"METHODIST JIM."

Why He is no Longer a Consistent Democrat.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic writes that Jim is no longer a consistent Democrat.

It comes that the Hon. J. H. Davis of Texas, commonly known as "Methodist Jim," who performed the great feat of bridging the bloody chasm in behalf of the defeated Confederacy, at the late Cincinnati convention, is now a member of the Cincinnati platform. As stated at the time in the dispatches to the Republic from the convention, Davis was only about six years old when the war broke out, and consequently was not in a condition to wear much of the Confederate uniform or on the field. From all accounts there has been a good deal of speculation as to his real identity. Davis in his own State on account of his thrilling exploit as Cincinnati, and he has been forced to address a communication to a Cincinnati paper admitting that he was not a Confederate soldier.

While Jim was about it, it is a pity that he did not tell the real cause of his grievances against the Democratic party, and why he is now a shining light in the third party organization. Jim's grievances against the Democracy may be of interest; it came about in this way:

In 1886 President Cleveland appointed Jim to an Indian agency. He was then a ruttling, whole souled Democrat, with his mouth as good working condition as it is at the present time. He sold out his country newspaper and his home and started for Northern Utah, where the reservation of the Indians he was assigned to act as agent of the United States was located. Evidently the Indians heard that Jim was coming and they took to the woods. When Jim reached the reservation there was nothing there but ruins. The Indians were on the warpath; they had run off the old agent and the agency employes, destroyed the buildings and confiscated all the Government property.

Jim was a peace-loving man, and he was not at all inclined to carry out the orders of the Government. He was on some other reservation. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs telegraphed Davis to remain at home until further orders, but he had already started before the dispatch reached him, and not finding any Indians at the reservation, Jim returned home and sought compensation from the Cleveland administration. He received none, and hence his grievance. This is the reason why "Methodist Jim" is now a shining light of the People's party and why he delights in punning the Democracy on any and all occasions.

Reported on Iron Fallings.

Liverpool, May 31.—A horrible accident occurred at the Northwest Hotel in this city this morning by which Wm. H. Gilchrist, an American met a terrible death. The deceased arrived from the West coast of Africa on Thursday last and was given a room on the third floor of the hotel. He was suffering from malaria fever, which he contracted in Africa, and at an early hour this evening he was seized with delirium. His condition became known and a doctor was sent for, who administered an opiate and left his patient in charge of a trained nurse. To the surprise of the nurse Mr. Gilchrist, all of a sudden, jumped up and sprang through the window, which is of plate glass, and fell to the street.

The doctor was called and found the body of the deceased on the street. The body was taken to the hospital and the doctor examined it. The doctor found that the deceased had suffered from malaria fever, which he contracted in Africa, and that he had died of a heart attack. The doctor also found that the deceased had suffered from a severe case of delirium, which had caused him to jump out of the window.

Can't Sleep Nights.

Is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Dr. Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all lung troubles. Sold on a positive guarantee at 25c and 50c, by Hillyard & Woods.

The Deficit Has Come.

St. Louis Republic.

The "available cash in the Treasury, including the national bank redemption fund," is stated the present month at \$53,700,000, by the Secretary of the Federal Treasury. As the national bank note redemption fund is \$54,200,000, the available cash less than nothing. This shows how the Treasury books are being kept. The national bank fund is chargeable against the available cash, as it is a trust fund turned into the available cash, but to cover the deficit the total available cash is given "including the national bank fund." Of course it is possible to get at the deficit by comparing the cash on hand with its debt to the national bank fund, but the statement does not give the amount of that fund and the Treasury bookkeepers are reasonably certain that not one man in every ten thousand will either recollect the amount or have a memorandum of it.

After the misappropriation of this fund, we have a Treasury juggler in which available cash of only \$53,700,000 is made to include a dissipated fund of over \$54,200,000. To make even this showing the fraction of silver in the Treasury, \$20,000,000, is included, and the \$25,000,000 or upward loaned out without interest to the pet banks is counted as if it were actually in the Treasury, although Mr. Harrison is said to call it in.

But no matter how much facile bookkeeping is done, the May statement of the condition of the Treasury can not be prevented from bristling with the fact that with an increase for this single month of \$621,000 in the debt the national bank fund has been wholly spent and there is an existing deficit of half a million.

BLOCKED A TRAIN.

A Railroad Rendered Inoperative by Swarms of Electric Light Bugs.

Somebody of a piece was reported from Mankato, Minnesota, and from South Carolina recently, has manifested itself in this neighborhood, although, instead of caterpillars, the modern plague in this instance is a kind of electric bug. East of Brighton Corners, between this place and Jamestown, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, are extensive limestone quarries, which have been in operation for many years and have penetrated deeply into the track; through the cut thus made, and into the quarries, a branch track has been laid from the Lackawanna road for the accommodation of the heavy stones. Night work being necessary a large part of the time, an arc light has been placed over the track at the darkest part of the cut. Several cars were loaded with stone for shipment on Friday and left on the switch, pending the observance of Memorial Day. That night, in preparation for drawing the cars out, the electric light was put in, and an engine with the necessary crew, left the city for the quarries.

Upon reaching the scene of operation the track beneath the electric light was found to be completely thronged with strange insects, some of them lying perfectly still, huddled in bunches, and some of them playing a sort of leap frog over their fellows. When the engine started to draw the loaded cars out of the quarry the train came to a stop, the wheels becoming too slippery on the crushed insects to roll. The interest of the paper army will not be because my place of residence is in the city.

Examination of the peculiar species showed a resemblance to the new insect commonly known as the electric light bug, a new species peculiar to this section.

Stealing Electricity.

New York, June 1.—The Hoboken electric light company has found a grievance to settle with P. H. Fahr, a well known resident of that city. A day or two ago one of Fahr's neighbors called on Superintendent Banta, of the company's works and asked how much Mr. Fahr paid for the introduction of electric lights into his house. Mr. Banta did not remember that Mr. Fahr was a patron of the company, and on examining his books could find no such name. Upon going to Mr. Fahr's house he discovered that the company's wire had been tapped and leaden carried into the residence. Mr. Banta consulted with Judge Daily as to what steps could be taken against Mr. Fahr. The Judge doubted whether the theft of a electric current was larceny, and there was talk of proceeding against him for malicious mischief.

EPPS'S Logs, Logs!

GRATEFUL, COMFORTING, COCOA LABELLED 1/2 LB. THIS ONLY.

DEAFENINGLY GOOD.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND.

FOR MEN ONLY!

DR. BROWN'S HON. BITTERS.

DR. BROWN'S HON. BITTERS.

Farmers and Log men Attention

We are paying more for timber of all kinds than you can realize from any other source. We are paying from \$4 to \$10 per M for oak, poplar, ash, walnut, sycamore, red gum, etc., F. O. B. cars at points on O. V. R. R. Write to:

Trade Water Lumber Co.,

BLACKFORD, KY.

HOTEL,

THE TOLU HOUSE.

New house, new beds, plenty of room, special room for druggists samples. Table furnished with the best of the market affords. Good food stable. Would respectfully solicit your patronage.

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Tolu, Ky.

PAINT IT RED!

Or Any Other Color.

You can get the very best READY MIXED PAINTS of all colors and shades at

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Also white lead, oils, brushes, etc., at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. We carry the Largest and Best Assorted Line of Wall Paper ever on this market. The prettiest papers you ever saw. Call and see.

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HAS LED ALL WORM REMEDIES FOR 20 YEARS

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DO YOU WANT

A SAW MILL, AN ENGINE, A GRIST MILL, A THRASHER, A W. ID. MILL, A PUMP, A BAND MILL.

Or anything else in the way of machinery or machine fittings, pumps, etc., etc., be sure to call first on

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Even WATERPROOF COLLAR or CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

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of Marion, Ky., will be forwarded to us as soon as it is available.

J. J. Harrison

Marion, Ky.

ELECTRIC ENGINES.

The New Motor. Destined to supplant the Coal Burner.

St. Louis Republic.
Railroad men generally who are connected with the motive power departments are awaiting the advent of the electric locomotive. The following from the Railway Age, in this connection will be read with interest:

Electric locomotives, which have long been anticipated, but in regard to which expectation has not been warranted by realization, may soon be found in extensive service. The commissioners who have for some time been engaged in devising plans for increased facilities for rapid transit in New York City, have decided in favor of the construction of a four track railway, running underground below Canal street, and elevated further up town, to be operated by Bergman's electric locomotives of 300 horse power. This is a new motor, in which the power is applied directly to the axles of every car, and it is claimed that the force is capable of propelling a train of 20 cars at the rate of forty miles per hour, and that a train moving at the highest speed can be brought to a standstill within twelve feet. So much has been claimed for electric motors and so much disappointment has resulted from previous tests that actual demonstration will be required before these claims will be generally accepted. But that electricity can and will be successfully applied to the running of trains, not only upon city railways, but surface roads now operated by steam, we continue to have little doubt. It does not take extraordinary faith to believe the predictions of Edison and others that ere long coal burning and smoke and fire producing engines on railways will be superseded by smokeless and steamless locomotives, and whose power is furnished by this still mysterious and wonderful agent electricity.

On Peculiar Grounds.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 4.—A peculiar fight is now on between the prohibitionists and the liquor dealers of this county. There are twenty five applicants for retail liquor licenses and the prohibitionists have filed a general remonstrance against the granting of any license whatever. They allege that the statute granting licenses is in conflict with the constitution of the United States because that instrument was framed to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, etc., to which the licensed liquor traffic was directly subversive to the rights of the citizen, in that it is class legislation of the rank kind, only a man of good moral character being allowed to engage in the business.

Their petition ignores the statutory requirements to remonstrances on the ground that the law itself is in conflict with the constitution. They ask the commissioners to arbitrarily refuse to grant any license on any pretense whatever. They have employed counsel to defend their petition.

In court today the prohibitionist attorneys filed their general remonstrances against the granting of liquor licenses. Over 800 persons had signed the petition. The court house was crowded all day. Judge Land discussed the proposition at great length but the court ruled the petitioners out and granted the licenses.

The cases will be taken to the Supreme court.

Investigation develops the fact that the Commercial Bank of Guthrie, Oklahoma, which recently failed was started without capital and run on the money of depositors. The average deposits during the three months of the bank's existence were at the rate of \$18,000 daily, all of which was stolen by the officers of the bank.

It is now reported that Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, has been tendered the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, and that he is now on his way to Washington to confer with the President. Gov Steele is said to be a square man, and if this is so his appointment would not suit the penitentiary sharks.

The Ponce Committee of Cardinals has discovered a deficit of ten millions of francs in the Peter Pence fund.

Dr Benson J. Lossing, the popular historian, died last week of heart failure.

To Tax Payers.

The State and county taxes for 1891 are now due, and I am anxious to collect and pay over same to the proper authorities. All must be paid before November 1. I don't want to add the 6 per cent. to the tax of a man in the county, hence I give this early notice that all may be ready to pay before that time.

A. L. Grace, S. C. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

50 acres of good land; good residence, good water, etc; 13 miles north of Moore's store, Crittenden county.

The Dowell farm near Marion, 422 acres; good residence; will be sold at a great bargain.

Walker & Rochester, Marion, Ky.

Poisoned His Wife's Mother.

Marion, Tenn., June 4.—A sensation was created in the circuit court today upon the trial of the divorce petition of Lizz's Hawkins against her husband, El Hawkins. The two are young, the husband being only 20, while the wife is about 18. The love affair which terminated in their marriage was a mutual infatuation which turned out to be only a passing fancy. Hawkins was of an irritable nature and frequently abused his wife, often beating her. His wife's mother, with whom they lived remonstrated with Elgar frequently, and he cut of spite put rough on Liza in the old woman's water bucket to rid himself of her stony tongue, so he said. This piece of testimony came as a bombshell and the court at once ordered that the bonds of matrimony be severed.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro, Ark., write: "G. C. C. Certain Child Cure gives universal satisfaction. Pleasant to take. No cure, no pay. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales on our market for the week just closed amount to 2,281 lbs with receipts for the same period of 1195 lbs, sales on our market since Jan 1st, amount to 65,968 lbs. Sales of the crop of 1890 on our market to this date amount to 43,488 lbs.

The receipts have been materially improved by the recent season, but the market has not in any wise weakened under the increased offerings. There is no change to report in the condition of the market for dark tobacco. Some counties in the State have been favored with good planting seasons in the past week resulting in the setting of a liberal per cent of the intended crop, while other localities have had but little rain and have set only a very limited part of the crop.

The following quotations represent our market for new dark tobacco.

Trash	50c @ 1.50
Common Lugs	1.50 @ 3.50
Dark lugs extra quality	3.50 @ 5.50
G-od	4.50 @ 4.50
Common Leaf	4.50 @ 5.50
Medium	5.50 @ 6.50
Good	6.50 @ 8.50
Fine	8.00 @ 13.50

THE DEXTER BATTLE.

Peculiarities of a Horse but Little Known by the Public.

The Dexters, like the Kerrys, are natives of the far southwest of Ireland, where their picturesque and exceptionally good dairy qualities secure for them well deserved appreciation. The exact origin of the Dexter strain is somewhat uncertain, but the best accepted theory is that they have been bred in and from one or two particular specimens of the Kerry without admixture of foreign blood. Mr. Martin J. Sutton was one of the earliest English fanciers of these beautiful little animals, the first to take a prize in the England.

The Dexter differs from the Kerry in being short in the legs and somewhat coarser in the bone. Their heads are more like the Kerry, but often a little drooping; level white faces, deep chests and thighs—in fact, in horn and shape, like a miniature Kerry. They are equally hardy and as good milkers as the Kerry, but while not so adapted for mountain climbing and such hard work as the Kerry, they are more likely to become a favorite dairy cow. The Dexter color is either black or red, with more or less white on the under and under the belly.

The best Dexters.

Best variety. Certain kinds are undoubtedly better for certain soils and methods of culture than others, and which kind would be the best for any particular field cannot be told without a full knowledge of the circumstances. A comparatively new sort, the Burlington Medium, is very early, hardy and prolific, having been known to yield at the rate of forty-two bushels to the acre. The Suffolk or early marrow pen is the most popular sort in western New York, and is rapidly becoming so in the bean growing districts of Michigan and the ripen and do not require as much room as the others, twenty-four to twenty-eight inches being the common distance. Medium and white marrows are stronger, growing a little later, and require more room.

The white kidney has the largest vine and is the latest to mature. The prolific tree bean, which has been extensively advertised as so uncommonly prolific, is very late, and I have never known of a profitable crop of that variety. Of the colored light beans, the China red eye and the yellow eyes are early, very hardy and easily grown. The turtlesoup is a larger variety and late, and both it and the still larger and late red kidney sometimes give enormous yields, but are very unreliable. All the colored beans at times command a very high price and other years are quite unsalable, so that with these varieties we are apt to lose one great advantage of the bean crop—that is, a ready sale. Considering all things, the early marrow pen is probably the safest variety for an experimental crop, says a Michigan farmer.

Successful Corn Growing.

At the Illinois experiment station, where corn culture has been for several years a subject of observation, planting at about one inch in depth has been followed by larger crops, on the average, than deeper planting. Corn planted at the rate of one kernel every twelve inches, in rows eight inches apart, gave a larger average yield of grain than when planted either thicker or thinner. Better results were obtained from planting in hills than in drills, apparently because in hills the corn could be kept cleaner. No appreciable benefit has been derived from frequent cultivation nor from cultivation after the ordinary time. For three years the yield has been increased to the extent of one-fourth by shallow cultivation. No practical benefit was received from the use of commercial fertilizers. The increased yields from the use of stable manure probably repaid the cost of the application and left some profit.

W O O L !

Anderson Woolen Mills.

New Cassville.

Are now ready for business. We keep on hand for sale or exchange

YARN and BLANKETS.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH

Price for Wool

ROLL CARDING.

Having bought a new set of roll cards we are now better prepared to do more and better work than ever before. Carding done at sets per lb or one fifth toll. We guarantee satisfaction.

Doss & Simpson.

Mr. Wm. Weiskake, a prominent

farmer and breeder of thoroughbred

horses, living near Avoca, Neb., was

so badly injured by being thrown

from his buggy, as to be unable to

raise his hand to his head. After

using numerous liniments and con-

sulting several physicians without

getting any relief, he asked me if I

knew of anything that would help

him. I recommended Chamberlain's

Pain Balm, which he used, and with

in two weeks he had entirely re-

covered the use of his arm. I recom-

ended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, the

greatest preparation ever produced

for sprains, bruises, deep seated and

muscular pains, burns and scalds.—

J. J. La Grange, Druggist, Avoca,

Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by

Hillyard & Woods.

40-4.

PARKE'S

HAIR BALM

Changes and restores the hair

to its natural color, keeps it

from falling out, and cures

itching humors of the scalp.

Superior to all other hair

preparations. Sold by all

druggists and dealers in

cosmetics. Price 25c per

bottle. Beware of cheap

imitations. J. H. Parker, New

York.

CONSUMPTIVE

WATERBURY'S

MINERAL WATERS

For the cure of Consumption,

Weakness, and all the

disorders of the Throat and

Lungs. Sold by all

druggists and dealers in

mineral waters. Price 25c

per bottle. Beware of cheap

imitations. J. H. Parker, New

York.

33000

A YEAR'S

WATERBURY'S

MINERAL WATERS

For the cure of Consumption,

Weakness, and all the

disorders of the Throat and

Lungs. Sold by all

druggists and dealers in

mineral waters. Price 25c

per bottle. Beware of cheap

imitations. J. H. Parker, New

York.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

For the sale of Scales, Weigh-

ing Machines, and all the

apparatus used in the

weighing business. Price

25c per pound. Beware of

cheap imitations. J. H. Parker,

New York.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

HAIR BALM

Changes and restores the hair

to its natural color, keeps it

from falling out, and cures

itching humors of the scalp.

Superior to all other hair

preparations. Sold by all

druggists and dealers in

cosmetics. Price 25c per

THE LOUISVILLE Savings, Loan & BUILDING COMPANY

Is the oldest Loan and Building Company in the State.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000

Please investigate this company

before taking out stock as it is TWO

CENTS CHEAPER on the share

than any other.

J. P. FERRIS, Pres.

H. H. LOVING, Cashier

W. C. CARMAN, Vice Pres.

Marion Bank.

MARION, KY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$200,000.

DISCOUNTS, PAID

LOANS, MONEY,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

MAKES COLLECTIONS,

REMITTANCES, etc., etc.

All rates reasonable. The patronage

of the people is solicited.

Farm Bargain

Do You Want A Good Farm

On Easy Terms?

I offer for sale my farm known as

the Pierce, farm, located in the

Calwell Springs neighborhood. It

consists of 200 acres, about 200

acres of good timber; well

watered. Good fine-stone soil.

Everything in good repair, house

comparatively new and cost \$1200,

2 good tenant houses, 3 good barns,

lending good. Price \$10 per acre,

terms easy. The farm is the

suitable of division as to make two

good farms.

W. R. GRUBB,

Marion, Ky.

MUNN & CO.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and

advice for inventors, by

James H. Munson, Esq.,

Attorney at Law, New York.

Price 25c per copy. Beware of

cheap imitations. J. H. Parker,

New York.

FINE SINGLES

TERRY MFG CO., MARION, KY.

OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER

SEWING MACHINE, ONLY \$50.00

SELF-SETTING

NEEDLE

WILKES & CO., PHILA., PA.

FITS CURED

LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE

ALL DRUGGISTS

W. H. NUNN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Renton, Ky.

Amos W. Harris

FLOURNOY UNION CO., KY.

—Breeds, Registered—

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

If you want the very best stock, write or

call on him at his farm. He guarantees

his stock to be as represented.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt,

Dentist,

Marion, Ky.

Fine Artificial Teeth

A Specialty.

Rubber or Celluloid Plates

We Can and Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood

Purifier, for it has been fully demon-

strated to the people of this country that

it is superior to all other preparations

for the blood diseases. It is a posi-

tive cure for syphilitic poisoning,

Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It

purifies the whole system and thor-

oughly builds up the constitution.

Hillyard & Woods.

Do You Want A

PENSION

I have been enrolled as agent for

claimants before the Pension Depart-

ment. I will give your claims the

closest attention. No fee unless

successful.

H. A. HAYNES.

Fine Farm For Sale!

I offer for sale my farm of 201

acres, 5 miles north of Marion, on

the Marion and Potosi Ferry road.

The farm is in grand shape, and

in a good state of cultivation; all of

it is under good fence; 150 acres

cleared—nearly all in clover and

grass. Good buildings, two good

stock barns, a tobacco barn, three

good cisterns, and three good ponds.

Good apple and peach orchard; and

all kinds of small fruit grown in this

climate. This farm is admirably ar-

ranged for a stock farm. It is un-

derstandable of a division so as to make

two pretty little farms, and I will

sell either half. Will sell at a bar-

gain.

M. N. Morrill,

Marion, Ky.

FLOUR FLOUR

150 bbls

THAT MUST BE SOLD.

This is first-class flour and we

must sell it. Prices guaranteed and

flour guaranteed. This is your op-

portunity to buy flour at bottom

prices.

WE WILL PAY

50 cents cash for corn, 55 cents in

flour for corn. The best grade of

corn meal always on hand.

CLARK & SON.

Marion Roller Mills.

CLOSING OUT

AT COST.

Having decided to devote my en-

tire time to the sale of my Button

Case, I will close out my stock at

goods AT COST.

Thanking customers for the pub-

lic generally for past patronage, I

will say that if you want goods at a

bargain, I now offer you the last op-

portunity to get them. All persons

indebted to me are earnestly re-

quested to call and settle. My bu-